

Prepared For
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III

By Dynamac Corporation

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Section | Preface | Page 1 |
|---------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Overview of the Community Relations Plan | 2 |
| 2 | Site Description and History | 5 |
| | 2.1 Site Description2.2 Site History | 5 5 |
| 3 | Community Background | 9 |
| | 3.1 Community Profile 3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement 3.3 Key Community Concerns | 9 10 11 |
| 4 | Objectives of the Community Relations Plan | 12 |
| 5 | Community Relations Activities and Timing | 15 |

APPENDICES

| • | | Page |
|----|--|------|
| A | Contact List of Community Leaders and Interested Parties (excluding residents) | A-1 |
| В | Locations for Public Meetings and Information Repositories | B-1 |
| С | Media List | C-1 |
| D. | Technical Assistance Grant Information | D-1 |
| E | Sample Fact Sheet | E-1 |
| F | Glossary of Technical Terms | F-1 |

EXHIBITS

| 1 | Dover Gas Light Site Location Map | 8 |
|---|---|----|
| 2 | Timing Schedule for Community Relations Activities | 23 |
| 3 | Steps in the Superfund Process | 24 |



Dynamac Corporation developed this Community
Relations Plan for the Dover Gas Light Superfund Site under
Contract Number 68-W9-0005 (TES VIII), Work Assignment
Number C03092, with the U. S. Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA), Region III.

This Community Relations Plan is a working document which highlights public concerns and outlines community relations activities for the community surrounding the Site. EPA will use this Community Relations Plan to establish and maintain useful communication with the public. EPA promotes public notification of Site status and progress, and encourages community involvement through the community relations activities listed in this Plan.

Throughout this Community Relations Plan, technical terms will appear in **bold type**. These terms are defined in the Appendix F glossary.

SECTION I



Dynamac has prepared this Community Relations
Plan to aid the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
in developing and conducting community relations activities
as part of the Superfund remedial process at the Dover Gas
Light Site in Dover, Delaware. This Community Relations
Plan identifies issues of community concern and interest
related to the Site and details EPA community relations
activities that will address the needs of the affected
community. The program outlined in this Plan will help EPA
inform the public about the status and progress of EPA
activities at the Site and help EPA to provide interested
community members with an opportunity to participate in the
Superfund process.

Though the level of awareness at the Site is not high, community members anticipate a rise in interest as EPA remedial activities begin. Local officials, business owners and residents are aware of the Site's existence (primarily from newspaper articles dating back four years), but they do not necessarily perceive it as a hazardous waste site.

Site community relations activities should inform the community about the Site status and EPA activities, as well as provide general information about the Superfund process. EPA, in performing these activities, will re-introduce the Site history, emphasizing the historic significance of the Dover Gas Light Site, and discuss the reasons for its inclusion on the Superfund National Priorities List.

This Community Relations Plan introduces community activities that may be utilized to explain the steps in the Superfund process and to provide opportunities for

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN CONTINUED

community involvement.

The Plan is divided into five sections as follows:

SITE DESCRIPTION

This section provides historical, geographical and technical details related to the Site.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the community that lives in the area surrounding the Site and highlights their concerns and interests.

GOALS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
This section specifies the goals of community relations
efforts.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND TIMING

This section specifies the types of community relations activities EPA should conduct at the Site and describes EPA's projected timing in implementing these activities.

APPENDICES

Appendix A provides names, addresses and telephone numbers for Federal, State and local officials, as well as other interested parties. Appendix B lists the locations for public meetings and information repositories along with information on stenographers for public meetings. Appendix C is a list of local media. Appendix D provides Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) information. Appendix E is a sample fact sheet.

Overview of Community Relations Plan Continued

Appendix F is a glossary of technical terms which appear in **bold type** throughout this Plan.

Community questions and concerns highlighted in this Community Relations Plan are based on interviews conducted in May 1992. The EPA Community Relations Coordinator met with State and local officials, local business owners and residents from Dover and Kent County to gather information for this Plan. Detailed Site-related documents from EPA files and literature from the Delaware Bureau of Tourism were used to complete a profile of the history and background of the Site and the community, and to supplement information obtained from the interviews.

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has lead responsibility for the Superfund activities at this Site, although EPA Region III will oversee much of the community relations activities for the Site.

SECTION II



2.1 Site Description

The Dover Gas Light Site is an abandoned and demolished coal gasification plant situated on 0.9 acres in the downtown area of Dover, Kent County, Delaware (see Exhibit 1). The Site, on the corner of North and New streets, is adjacent to a historic church, a cemetery and a recently constructed museum. Across the street are government offices and local businesses. Many other downtown businesses and offices are within walking distance of the Site. Currently, the Site is used as a gravel parking lot because of its proximity to the downtown businesses and museums.

2.1 Site History

The Dover Gas Light Company operated a coal gasification plant from 1859 to 1948 in Dover, Kent County, Delaware. The plant processed coal to produce a gas that was piped to street lamps and home lighting systems in Dover. In 1948, the company tore down the plant except for a brick garage and removed scrap iron and steel from the Site. The company also buried by-products of the gasification process such as coal oil, coal tar and other materials on the property. In 1950, Dover Gas Light Company merged with Chesapeake Utilities Corporation.

In the early 1980s, the State of Delaware, which acquired the property at the time of the merger, proposed building the Kent County Family Courthouse on the land. In 1984, the State Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) performed tests to assess the feasibility of building the courthouse on the Site. Their tests led to the discovery of materials and contaminants buried in the ground.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY CONTINUED

DNREC installed and sampled 16 monitoring wells, which showed that hazardous substances buried onsite had contaminated the ground water. Also, test borings and pits indicated that the soil at the Site was contaminated with a tarlike substance.

Ground water located within three miles of the Site is the only source of drinking water for approximately 45,000 people through public and private wells. The closest well is 1,000 feet from the Site, and seven of Dover's 14 supply wells are within one mile of the Site.

DNREC took a more in-depth look at the Site during a Site Inspection in February 1985. This Inspection revealed ground water contamination to a depth of 53 feet and at a horizontal distance of 300 feet southeast of the Site.

In January 1987, EPA included the Dover Gas Light Site on the National Priorities List, which lists 1,200 EPA hazardous waste sites prioritized for cleanup.

In July 1990, DNREC and EPA reached an agreement with Chesapeake Utilities Corporation (a potentially responsible party). Under the terms of this legally binding agreement, called a consent order, Chesapeake Utilities Corporation agreed to perform the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Site. The Remedial Investigation determines the nature and extent of contamination at the Site. The Feasibility Study analyzes the data collected during the RI and assesses methods of addressing Site contamination.

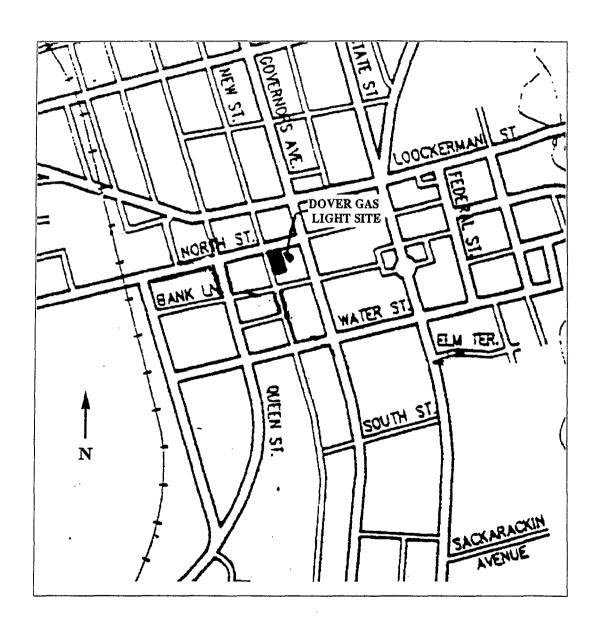
In March 1991, Chesapeake Utilities Corporation began the RI/FS by conducting soil and ground water

SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY CONTINUED

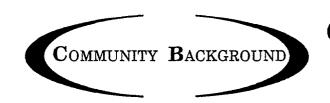
sampling. It expects to complete the RI/FS in the summer of 1993. After DNREC and EPA give the RI/FS their final approval, EPA will issue the **Proposed Remedial Action Plan**. The Proposed Plan describes various cleanup alternatives for the Site and identifies EPA's preferred alternative.

EXHIBIT 1

DOVER GAS LIGHT SITE LOCATION MAP



SECTION III



3.1 Community Profile

The Dover Gas Light Site is located in the capital city of Dover, Delaware. Dover is a historic community with a population of 27,630 people. Dover's major employers are the State and City governments, several large private sector corporations and two State colleges. The mean family income has not increased dramatically in the past ten years and remains at a middle income level. The number of housing units has increased by approximately 25% in the past 10 years.

Dover has many historic homes which are occasionally open for tours. The city is known for having the second oldest State House in the United States still in use. The Margaret O'Neill Visitors' Center in the downtown area provides visitors with information about Dover's rich history. According to the Visitors Center there are about 10 historic/scenic attractions in the immediate Dover vicinity:

Dover has several active historical preservation groups that are dedicated to preserving the city's history and maintaining its original structures. Among them is the Bureau of Archeology which oversees the preservation of structures or processes of historic significance for the State. The Bureau is involved with the cleanup of the Dover Gas Light Site because of the Site's potential to reveal information about past methods for coal gasification and past industrial practices. Specifically, the Bureau's role involves consulting with the State and EPA to ensure that planned activities do not harm the Bureau's chances of uncovering significant historic information. The Bureau has maintained an active role and is continuing its participation in the remedial process.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND CONTINUED

On the outskirts of Dover lies the 3,700 acre Dover Air Base. The base employs more than 6,000 people, both military and civilian personnel. Because of its size and proximity to Dover, the base has a significant economic impact on the Dover area.

Dover has one hospital, five libraries and a multitude of recreational facilities. As mentioned earlier, the city has two State colleges.

 3.2 Chronology of Community Involvement As evident during interviews conducted in May 1992 with local officials, business owners and residents from Dover and Kent County, the community has some knowledge of the Site. Many people referred to the initial discovery of the Site which occurred during the proposed construction of a courthouse. In general, residents are unaware of the Site's potential threat to human health and the environment, but they know the Site is a Superfund Site and they want EPA to clean it up in a timely manner.

EPA held one public meeting in December 1990. Attendance at the meeting was low. There is not a heightened awareness of the Site because the Site is currently used as a parking lot by citizens. Most community members feel the Site contamination is of relatively low significance, but do believe the problem needs to be remedied without any major disruptions to the area. It is likely that closure of the parking area and disrupted traffic flow during any potential cleanup process will create greater interest.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND CONTINUED

3.3 Key Community Concerns

The following is a summary of principal concerns voiced by community members during the May 1992 interviews.

PARKING AND TRAFFIC CONCERNS

Residents, business owners and officials are most concerned with the potential disruption in traffic flow throughout the downtown area caused by Site work.

Although there is not a heavy rush hour, business owners and officials, in particular, feel Site work will impede customers from reaching the downtown businesses. The interviewees showed an equal concern for the potential loss of parking. The parking lot on the Site is used by patrons of the downtown businesses.

HISTORICAL PRESERVATION CONCERNS

Dover is a historical area; its people have a strong interest in preserving the historical integrity of the area. The Site sits on a historical parcel of land and may have materials from the old Dover Gas Light Site buried in the ground, which could provide valuable information about the history of the facility. Also, the Site is adjacent to a museum and old cemetery. The interviewees are concerned with avoiding any possible destruction of the museum buildings.

CONTAMINATION CONCERNS

Several citizens expressed an interest in the contamination of the ground water and how it may affect them. They wanted to know the extent of offsite contamination in the ground water and the danger it poses to the people living and working in the area.

SECTION IV



The Community Relations Plan for the Dover Gas
Light Site is designed to facilitate interaction between EPA
and the public, and promote public participation in the
Superfund process. The community relations activities
explained in this Plan should effectively meet the goals listed
below:

PROVIDE SITE-SPECIFIC BACKGROUND AND HISTORY TO COMMUNITY

Because the Site poses no immediate threat to human health and is currently used for parking by downtown patrons and employees, the community believes that EPA may be over-reacting to the Site's contamination problem.

By providing Site-specific background and history to the community, EPA will increase the public's understanding of EPA's decision to include it as a Superfund Site on the National Priorities List.

PROVIDE TIMELY UPDATES ON SITE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS

EPA will inform the local community of any current and future activities for the Site in a timely manner. Business owners and local officials are concerned about a disruption in traffic flow through downtown and a loss of parking for patrons and employees. Local residents share the same concerns. It is important that EPA prepare the community for any inconvenience caused by the remediation of the Site.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN CONTINUED

RE-ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN OPEN
 COMMUNICATION WITH THE LOCAL NEWS MEDIA

The news media is an important resource when communicating with the local community. Most of the residents, business owners and local officials contacted by EPA during the development of this Community Relations Plan first learned about the Site from a local newspaper. During one community interview, a local official mentioned specific newspapers, radio stations and television stations which distribute and broadcast to the local area. EPA can contact these media organizations to notify them when remedial plans develop and change.

• ENLIST AND ENCOURAGE THE PARTICIPATION OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND INTERESTED RESIDENTS IN COORDINATING COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

It is important to ensure that Federal, State and local officials, as well as local civic groups in the area, are kept up-to-date on Site information. These individuals can facilitate the exchange of information between the community and EPA.

• PROVIDE THE COMMUNITY WITH INFORMATION ON THE SUPERFUND PROCESS AND HOW IT RELATES TO THE SITE

Information on the Superfund process and how it relates to the Site and community will be provided to the community and local officials throughout the different phases of the cleanup and process. This information will

Objectives of the Community Relations Plan Continued

help to identify EPA's purpose, involvement, responsibilities and activities at the Site. Overall, Superfund information will be helpful in promoting a better understanding of how this Site became included in the Superfund program and how the remediation process works. The names, addresses and phone numbers of the EPA Community Relations

Coordinator and Remedial Project Manager will also be provided to ensure that the community has access to EPA staff.

COMPLY WITH CERCLA/SARA REQUIREMENTS

EPA will comply with all requirements associated with the remediation of a National Priorities List site as specified under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

SECTION V



The following is a list of community relations activities for the Dover Gas Light Superfund Site provided to meet the goals identified in Section IV. EPA will conduct these activities throughout the Superfund process to ensure that the community is kept informed of Site activities. Also, EPA will give community members the opportunity to submit comments upon the release of the Proposed Plan. EPA will conduct the first five activities listed as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, 1980) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA, 1986).

 Maintain and Update the Information Repositories

Purpose:

Maintaining and updating the local information repositories ensures that accurate and detailed information regarding the Site is made available to the public. This gives interested citizens the necessary Site-specific information to become involved in the Superfund process.

Contents:

The information in the repositories is a collection of technical reports, fact sheets, Site reports (including the Work Plan, Community Relations Plan, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study reports), general information on the Superfund program, the Administrative Record, and any other relevant documents. The Administrative Record is a file that contains all the information used by EPA to make its decision on a cleanup method. EPA is required to make the Administrative Record available for public review. EPA also

includes information on the procedure for obtaining a Technical Assistance Grant.

Location:

EPA has set up two repository locations in Dover. The original repository is located at the State Library of Delaware. At the suggestion of a local resident, a second location was added at the Dover Public Library. (See Appendix B for address, phone number and hours).

Hold a Public
 Comment Period on
 the Proposed Remedial
 Action Plan

Purpose:

The public comment period provides citizens with the opportunity to make comments and ask questions regarding EPA's preferred remedial alternative for cleaning up the contamination at the Dover Gas Light Site as well as all other alternatives discussed in the Plan. EPA will consider and respond to all public comments and questions before it makes its final decision on the choice of a remedial alternative.

Timing:

The public comment period begins following the release of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan and lasts for a minimum of 30 days. EPA can extend the public comment period if citizens, officials or potentially responsible parties make a formal request for an extension to further review the Proposed Plan.

Prepare the Responsiveness Summary

Purpose:

The Responsiveness Summary documents all relevant public concerns and issues raised during the public comment period as well as EPA's responses to these comments.

Timing:

EPA includes the Responsiveness Summary as part of the Record of Decision and releases it following the close of the public comment period.

Publish Public Notices

Purpose:

EPA uses public notices to announce official public meetings, the availability of the Proposed Plan, the start of the public comment period and the release of the Record of Decision.

Content:

The public notices will contain the time and location of a public meeting, the release dates for the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision, along with a brief summary of both documents. Also, the start date and expiration date of the public comment period will be included in these notices. Notices can appear in any of the newspapers listed in Appendix C.

Revise the Community Relations Plan

Purpose:

EPA will revise this Community Relations Plan to reflect significant changes in the level and nature of community concerns and to update the schedule of community relations activities as necessary.

Timing:

EPA will periodically update this Community Relations Plan as required to incorporate appropriate community relations activities.

Conduct Public Meetings

Purpose:

Public meetings offer a forum for interested citizens in the Dover community to express their opinions regarding past, present and future actions at the Site. Public meetings give EPA officials working on the Site a chance to introduce themselves to the community and to address community issues in a timely manner.

Timing:

As required by law, EPA will hold a public meeting after releasing the Proposed Remedial Action Plan. The public meeting is usually scheduled at the mid-point of the public comment period. EPA can hold other public meetings as needed to inform the community of significant milestones throughout the cleanup.

Locations:

See Appendix B for potential meeting place locations and contacts.

 Prepare Fact Sheets and Technical Summaries

Purpose:

Fact sheets provide an effective means to communicate relevant information to the community, such as current and upcoming Site activities and background on the Superfund process.

Contents:

Fact sheets are designed to explain complex technical information in a clear, concise manner. Fact sheets for the Dover Gas Light Superfund Site may include general information about the Superfund process and the Site's current status. A question and answer section and a tear-off form is generally included so that interested citizens can add their name to the EPA mailing list for the Site.

See Appendix E for a sample fact sheet.

Timing:

EPA distributed the first fact sheet in December 1990 and the most current one in November 1991. EPA will produce fact sheets "as needed" to announce significant activities or decisions concerning the Site.

Conduct Informal Meetings

Purpose:

EPA conducts informal meetings to monitor and assess public concerns, answer questions and explain current and future activities for the Dover Gas Light Site. These meetings offer citizens a relaxed environment to ask questions and voice concerns regarding the Site.

Participants:

The EPA Remedial Project Manager and Community Relations Coordinator will continue to meet with interested citizens and officials as needed.

Timing:

EPA will schedule informal meetings as needed and as requested.

 Prepare News Releases and Maintain Media Contact

Purpose:

To ensure the dissemination of accurate and consistent information, EPA will distribute news releases to media sources, such as newspapers, television and radio as necessary. Maintaining media contact can help EPA ensure the timely release of information.

Contents:

News releases can announce any significant events or decisions relating to the Dover Gas Light Superfund Site, including the release of EPA documents (such as the Proposed Plan or Record of Decision), the announcement of significant findings at the Site, and the start of the public comment period.

Timing:

EPA will issue releases to coincide with the events listed above.

Maintain and Update a Mailing List

Purpose:

EPA will maintain an up-to-date list of individuals interested in the Dover Gas Light Site, including local officials and media representatives. The list is most often used in mailing fact sheets and public notices; also, it is used to establish phone contact with officials and citizens. EPA relies upon this list to distribute information to all residents and officials who have expressed an interest in the Site. EPA maintains a separate, confidential list of private citizens who have expressed an interest in the Site.

Contents:

The mailing list contains names, addresses and phone numbers of key contacts including Federal, State and local officials; interested residents; community organizations; and media representatives (see Appendix A). EPA will retain a list of interested private citizens at EPA Region III headquarters in Philadelphia, PA; this list will not be released to the press or the public in order to protect the privacy of the listed individuals.

Contact Officials by Telephone

Purpose:

EPA may contact officials by telephone to inform them of the schedule of activities for the Site, any changes in this schedule, major findings throughout the Superfund process and any additional Site developments.

Timing:

Calls will be made on an "as needed" basis.

Designate an EPA Information Contact

Purpose:

EPA will assign a contact to handle inquiries from the public about the Dover Gas Light Site to ensure a prompt, accurate and consistent release of information.

Contact:

The EPA Community Relations Coordinator for the Dover Gas Light Site will act as the information contact. Citizens may call or write the EPA contact (see Appendix A for name, address and telephone number).

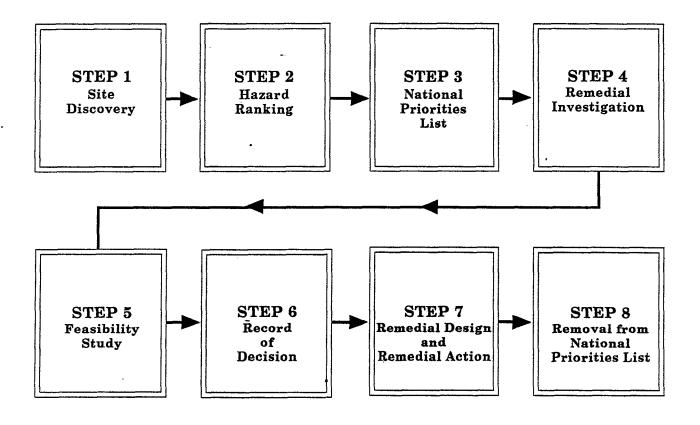
EXHIBIT 2

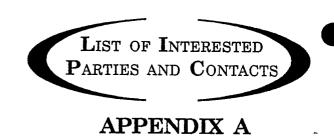
TIMING SCHEDULE FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

| Community Relations Activity | Timing | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Established and Maintain an Information Repository | • EPA has established two repositories in Dover, Delaware; maintain as needed. | |
| 2. Hold a Public Comment Period | • A minimum of 30 days following the release of the Proposed Plan. | |
| 3. Prepare a Responsiveness Summary | After the Public Comment Period. | |
| 4. Revise the Community Relations Plan | Update as needed to reflect any changes in community concerns. | |
| 5. Designate an EPA Information Contact | • An EPA contact has been designated. | |
| 6. Prepare Fact Sheets | • Fact sheets were distributed December 1990 and November 1991; additional fact sheets will be distributed as needed. | |
| 7. Publish Public Notices | • To announce official public meetings, availability of the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision and as needed. | |
| 8. Conduct Informal Meetings | • As needed. | |
| 9 Prepare News Releases | • At technical milestones, such as the completion of the Remedial Investigation. | |
| 10. Hold Public Meetings | First public meeting was held in December 1990; additional meetings will be held during the Public Comment Period and as needed. | |
| 11. Maintain and Update a Mailing List | • Updated January 1993; update as needed. | |
| 12. Contact Officials by Telephone | • As needed. | |
| 13. Conduct Outreach Presentations | • On request or as deemed necessary by EPA. | |

EXHIBIT 3

STEPS IN THE SUPERFUND PROCESS





DOVER GAS LIGHT SITE INTERESTED PARTY AND CONTACT LIST

A. FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator William V. Roth, Jr. 104 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-2441

Delaware

2215 Frear Federal Building 300 South New Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-3308

Senator Joseph R. Biden 489 Russell Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 (202) 224-5042 Delaware

1101 Frear Federal Building 300 South New Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-9483

Representative Mike Castle 131 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-4165

Delaware

5021 Federal Building 844 King Street Wilmington, DE 19801 (302) 573-6181

B. STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator John C. Still, III Still Insurance Agency P.O. Box 311 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 734-4448 Kent County Dover

Kent County Dover

Representative E. Stuart Outten, Jr. Capitol Cleaners & ABC Services P.O. Box 1414
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 674-1511

C. LOCAL OFFICIALS

Mayor Aaron O. Knopf City Hall - The Plaza P.O. Box 475 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 736-7005

R. Thomas Worley City Manager P. O. Box 475 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 736-7005

Robin R. Christiansen President, City Council P.O. Box 475 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 736-7005

Clyde C. Jensen, Vice President Levy Court Commissioner - Kent County 414 Federal Street Dover, DE 19901

Ron Smith, President
Levy Court Commissioner - Kent County
414 Federal Street
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 736-2050

Robert McLoud, County Administrator 414 Federal Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 736-2040

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-0978

E. DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONEMENTAL CONTROL

David Small
Office of Information and Education
DNREC
89 Kings Highway
P.O. Box 1401
Dover, DE 19903
(302) 739-5072

Paula Savini
Public Information Officer
DNREC
715 Grantham Lane
New Castle, DE 19720
(302) 323-4540

Stephen Johnson State Project Officer DNREC 715 Grantham Lane New Castle, DE 19720 (302) 323-4580

F. OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

Faye Stocum
Delaware Bureau of Archeology
15 The Green
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 739-5685

Howard E. Row The Dover Heritage Trail, Inc. P.O. Box 1628 Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-2040

Bill & Debbie Flayhart Kitchen Cupboard 150 S. Bradford Street Dover, DE 19903 (302) 674-3433

Building Manager Johnson Memorial Building Bank Lane and New Street Dover, DE 19903

Jim Stewart, Administrator Bureau of Museums and Historic Sites P. O. Box 1401 Dover, DE 19901 (302) 739-3260

G. CENTRAL DOVER BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Jack E. Reinhard Chesapeake Utilities Corporation P.O. Box 615 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 734-6754

Ana and Company Hair Design 32 Loockerman Square Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-4395 Anderson-Stokes, Inc. 107 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-3276

Bank of Delaware 3 The Plaza Dover, DE 19901 (302) 735-2300

Barros, McNamara and Scanlon, P.A. 2 West Loockerman Street 205 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-8400

Canterbury Cards 131 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-2273

Capitol Cleaners and Launderers 217 South New Street Dover, DE 19901 · (302) 674-0500

Capitol Office 116 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-5916

Dolly Ingram
Class - The Store for Gentlemen
118 South Bradford Street
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 734-1491

Tim Smith, President
Central Dover Business Association
Delaware Made
214 South State Street
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 736-1419

Delaware Tire Center 207 South Governors Avenue Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-0234

Delaware Trust 101 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 736-2910

Bill & Felicia Schaefer Dinner Bell Inn 121 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-1234

Dover Army/Navy Store 222 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 736-1959

Dover Hardware 128 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-0200

Dover Jewelry and Broker, Inc. 201 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-3767

Gene Grace Dover Newsstand 126 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-3747

Driftwood Spirits 153 South Bradford Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-3058

Fleischer's Bakery 149 South Governors Avenue Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-9012 Forney's Ltd. 106 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-3425

Forney's Too 140 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-2425

George M. Schwartz Enterprises 6 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-5809

Gerald A. Donovan 429 South Governors Avenue Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-2903

Holt Distributors, Inc. Reed and West Streets Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-0666

Jackson Architects 146 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-7034

Kennett Shoes, Ltd. 147 South Governors Avenue Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-5788

Malibu Tanning Salon 32 Loockerman Square, #108A Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-8848

Natalie Badell, Assistant Manager Mellon Bank (DE) N.A. 8 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-0206 Merle Norman Cosmetics 32 Loockerman Square, #109 Dover, DE 19901 (302) 736-1961

Mitten and Winters, CPA's 117-119 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 736-6100

Penngraphics and Postscripts 14 The Plaza Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-1757 or (302) 734-9898

Pierce's Pharmacy 102 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-3431

Richard A. Parsons Agency, Inc. 13 Loockerman Street and 57 Saulsbury Road Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-2810 and (302) 674-2813

Sanders Jewelers 109 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-4040

Simon's Bridal Shoppe 215 Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-8160

Terry, Jackson, Terry and Wright • 48 The Green
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 734-7588

The Inn at Meeting House Square 305 South Governors Avenue Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-1242

The Johnson Companies 111 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-2925

The Raubacher Gallery 106 South Governors Avenue Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-0968

Team, Inc. Attn: Mr. George Blewitt Suite 16 100 Naamans Road Claymont, DE 19073 (302) 798-6100

Torbert Funeral Chapel, Inc. 61 South Bradford Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-3341

Twice as Nice, Inc.
31 West Loockerman Street
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 678-1721

Welcome Aboard Travel Ltd. 206 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-9480

Woodburn Realty 64 South King's Highway Dover, DE 19901 (302) 734-1701

Young and Sherlock Attorneys 300 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 674-8822

Gary B. Patterson, Executive Director Delaware Petroleum Council, Box 1429 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 734-7455

Information
Repository and
MEETING LOCATIONS

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

Information Repository Locations State Library of Delaware 43 South du Pont Highway Dover, DE 19901 (302) 739-4748

HOURS:

Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Dover Public Library 45 South State Street Dover, DE 19901 (302) 736-7030

HOURS:

Monday-Thursday

9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

Friday and Saturday

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Sunday

1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Public Meeting Locations

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control Auditorium (DNREC)

89 Kings Highway

Dover, Delaware 19901

(302) 739-4506

Contact:

Laurie Burchett

The DNREC Auditorium is available for public meetings on a first come, first serve basis.

Capacity:

140 people



A. MEDIA

Newspapers

Glenn Gurke

Delaware State News
P.O. Box 737

Dover, DE 19901

(302) 674-3600

(302) 674-4652 (Fax)

Don Flood, Editor The Dover Post P. O. Box 664 Dover, DE 19901 (302) 678-3616 (302) 678-8291 (Fax)

Bruce Hotkiss

The Delmarva Farmer
P. O. Box 2026

Easton, MD 21601

(301) 822-3965

(301) 822-5068 (Fax)

Harry G. Farrow, Jr.

The Harrington Journal
P. O. Box 239

Harrington, DE 19952
(302) 398-3206
(No Fax)

Susan Biro

Smyrna/Clayton Sun Times
P. O. Box 327

Smyrna, DE 19977

(302) 653-2083

(302) 653-8821 (Fax)

Ron McArthur The Milford Chronicle P.O. Box 297 Milford, DE 19963 (302) 422-1200 (302) 422-1204 (Fax)

Radio

Community Calendar WAFL/WYUS
P.O. Box 324
Milford, DE 19963
(302) 422-7575
(302) 422-3069 (Fax)

Rick Gaidis WKEN P.O. Box 553 Dover, DE 19903 (302) 674-1234 (302) 674-5407 (Fax)

Dennis Jones - News Director WDSD/WDOV
Drawer B
Dover, DE 19903
(302) 674-1410
(302) 674-8621 (Fax)

Radio Newsroom KYW - Newsradio Independence Mall East Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 238-4991 (215) 238-4657 (Fax)

Bill Grant
WDEL-AM/WSTW-FM
P.O. Box 7492
Wilmington, DE 19803
(302) 478-2700
(302) 478-0100 (Fax)

John Watson - Public Affairs Director WILM - Newsradio
1215 French Street
Wilmington, DE 19803
(302) 656-9800
(302) 655-1450 (Fax)

Ann Cates
WJBR
P.O. Box 7230
Wilmington, DE 19803
(302) 475-4000
(302) 529-9329 (Fax)

Jane Bellmyer, News Director WXCY
P.O. Box 269
Havre de Grace, MD 21078
(410) 939-1100
(410) 939-1104 (Fax)

Television

Matthew Swider WMDT-TV P.O. Box 4009 Salisbury, MD 21803 (301) 742-4747 (301) 742-5767 (Fax)

Doxy McCoy WBOC-TV 1729 N. Salisbury Blvd. Salisbury, MD 21801 (301) 749-1111 (301) 749-2361 (Fax)

Martha Brown - Assignment Editor WCAU-Channel 10
City Avenue and Monument Road Philadelphia, PA 19131
(215) 668-5700
(215) 668-5533 (Fax)

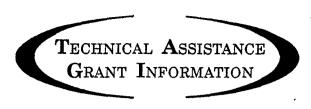
Ken Clark WPVI-TV . 500 West 2nd Street Wilmington, DE 19801 (302) 429-6666 (302) 429-6669 (Fax)

TV Newsroom KYW-TV Independence Mall East Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 238-4700 (215) 238-4753 (Fax)

Cindy Tate - Assignment Editor WHYY-TV 12
625 Orange Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 888-1200
(302) 575-0346 (Fax)

Assignment Editor WTXF Channel 29 330 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 925-2929 (215) 592-1535 (Fax)

Tony Nash
Channel 57
400 North 20th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
(215) 563-5757
(215) 563-5786 (Fax)



APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

 Technical Assistance Grant Information The Technical Assistance Grant enables local citizens' groups to hire technical experts to review and interpret reports generated by the EPA National Priorities List sites. Citizens are invited to apply for a Technical Assistance Grant in order to assist them in gaining a better understanding of the technical information associated with each Superfund site. Complete information on Technical Assistance Grants is contained in *The Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program*. This document is available at the local information repositories described in Appendix C of this Community Relations Plan. For additional information on how to apply for a Technical Assistance Grant, contact:

Terri White
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. EPA, Region III
841 Chestnut Building (3EA21)
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-6925

EPA accepts applications for Technical Assistance Grants as mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensations and Liability Act (CERCLA, 1980) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA, 1986). Only one group per site can receive a Technical Assistance Grant; EPA urges local groups to join together to apply.





United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Region III

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control Superfund Program Fact Sheet November 1991



Dover Gas Light Superfund Site

Dover, Delaware

Introduction

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are working together to keep residents informed of activities at the Dover Gas Light Superfund Site. DNREC and EPA have prepared this fact sheet to tell you:

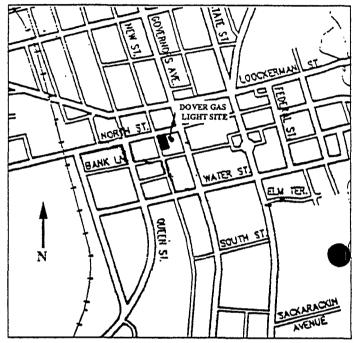
- What has happened at the Site in the past
- How the Superfund process works
- · What will happen next at the Site
- · How to get more information

Site Background

The Dover Gas Light Superfund Site is located in the center of Dover, Kent County, Delaware. The remains of the Dover Gas Light Company, who operated a plant on the Site from 1859 to 1948, are buried on this one-acre Site. The Dover Gas Light Company produced gas from coal at the plant and used this gas for street lamps and home lighting systems in Dover.

When the company tore down the plant in 1948, workers removed steel and scrap iron from the Site. They also buried coal oil, coal tar, and other materials which Dover Gas Light Company had produced during the plant's operation. After the company tore the plant down, the Site was used as a parking lot.

In 1950, the State of Delaware acquired the Site from Dover Gas Light Company, which had merged with Chesapeake Utilities Corporation. In 1984, the State performed studies to determine if the Site was suitable for construction of a county courthouse. During these studies, DNREC found buried remains of the old coal gasification plant, as well as coal tar residues that contain hazardous substances. Following this discovery, DNREC installed monitoring wells on the Site



Site Location Map

which revealed that some of these hazardous substances had contaminated Site ground water. (Ground water, which is located in underground formations of rock, sand, and other natural substances, can be used as a source of drinking water.)

DNREC routinely tests municipal wells located offsite (beyond the Site boundary) to monitor the spread of Site contamination. These tests have indicated that Site contamination has not yet spread offsite and affected municipal drinking water supplies.

The work that DNREC and EPA are currently performing at the Site is part of the Superfund program. DNREC, as the lead agency at the Site, oversees all day-to-day work done there. EPA provides support and is responsible for appring final remedial action plans. (Remedial actions are long-term responses which stop or substantially reduce releases or potential releases of hazardous substances.) EPA also helps conduct community relations activities at the Site.

What is Superfund?

Superfund is designed to address the problems caused by past hazardous waste disposal and handling practices. This law, officially known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), was passed by Congress in 1980. Superfund gives EPA the authority to:

- Take immediate action to stop releases or potential releases of hazardous substances
- Take long-term action to address abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites

Superfund also provides money to pay for long-term response actions. This money comes from a special tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. EPA uses this Superfund money when no other sources of money are available. EPA makes every effort to identify the individuals or companies potentially responsible for contamination problems at Superfund sites. These individuals or companies are called Potentially Responsible Parties. Whenever possible, EPA tries to convince or compel Potentially Responsible Parties to pay for Superfund activities.

Under Superfund, EPA responds to both immediate and potential threats to public health and the environment. At the Dover Gas Light Site, DNREC and EPA are responding to the potential threat of Site contamination spreading offsite and affecting surface water (rivers, lakes, streams, and other bodies of water) and residential water supplies.

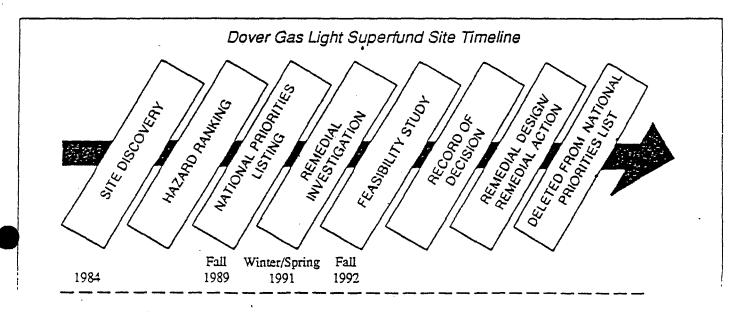
How Does Superfund Work?

EPA, using a method called the Hazard Ranking System, evaluates hazardous waste sites based mainly on the potential threat of hazardous substances spreading through ground water, surface water, and air. The Hazard Ranking System also takes into account other factors, such as the location of residents in relation to sites. EPA places the most serious sites on what is called the National Priorities List, which makes them eligible for Superfund remedial actions.

Once it has placed a site on the National Priorities List, EPA and the state conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI/FS is a two-part study which determines the nature and extent of contamination at the site and evaluates different remedial alternatives. EPA also prepares a Risk Assessment, which describes what kinds of risks the site poses to human health and the environment.

After it completes the RI/FS, EPA issues a Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan summarizes the results of the RI/FS, describes all the remedial alternatives, and states which alternative (or alternatives) EPA prefers. When it issues a Proposed Plan, EPA also opens a 30-day public comment period, during which it holds a public meeting and actively solicits comments and opinions.

EPA provides opportunities for public participation throughout the Superfund process. However, input from residents and local officials is particularly important during the public comment period, which precedes



EPA's release of the Record of Decision.

Following the close of the public comment period, EPA reviews all the comments it has received and issues a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision announces EPA's final selection of a remedial action plan.

The next two steps are Remedial Design and Remedial Action, during which EPA and the state supervise the design and implementation of the remedy outlined in the Record of Decision.

After EPA determines that all appropriate remedial actions have been completed, EPA deletes the site from the National Priorities List. This is the final step in the Superfund process.



What Has Happened Recently at the Site?

In July 1990, DNREC and EPA reached an agreement with Chesapeake Utilities Corporation (a Potentially Responsible Party). Under the terms of this legally binding agreement, called a Consent Order, Chesapeake Utilities Corporation agreed to perform the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study at the Site. DNREC and EPA held a public meeting in December 1990 to inform residents of what would be done during the RI/FS.

In March 1991, after DNREC and EPA had approved portions of the Work Plan for the RI/FS, Chesapeake Utilities Corporation identified several old brick-lined tanks containing coal tar and conducted onsite soil sampling. This sampling revealed widespread coal tar contamination in soil, from 2 feet to 16 feet below the surface.

In June 1991, DNREC and EPA approved the full Work Plan for the RI/FS. One of the main elements of the RI/FS is ground water testing and analysis. Chesapeake Utilities Corporation has drilled ground water wells and analyzed water samples. The results of this analysis are being reviewed by Chesapeake Utilities Corporation. DNREC, and EPA.

What Will Happen Next?

Depending on the results of the ground water sampling it has already conducted, Chesapeake Utilities Corporation might drill additional wells and conduct more ground water sampling. As outlined in the Work Plan for the RI/FS, Chesapeake Utilities Corporation also plans to:

- · Conduct additional soil sampling
- Test aquifers (underground layers containing ground water) and monitor ground water levels
- Examine potential effects of Site contamination on surface water
- Comply with the National Historical Preservation Act and identify any historical artifacts in the Site area

Chesapeake Utilities Corporation expects to complete the RI/FS in the fall of 1992. After DNREC and EPA give the RI/FS their final approval, EPA will begin preparing the Proposed Plan.

For More Information

If you would like more information, or have any questions or concerns about the Site, please contact one of the DNREC or EPA departments or officials listed below:

Office of Information and Education DNREC 89 Kings Highway Dover, DE 19903 (302) 739-4506

Al Peterson (3EA21) Community Relations Coordinator U.S. EPA 841 Chestnut Building Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) 597-7710 Stephen Johnson
State Project Officer
DNREC
715 Grantham Lane
New Castle, DE 19720
(302) 323-4580

Randy Sturgeon (3HW25) Remedial Project Manager U.S. EPA 841 Chestnut Building Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) 597-0978



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Where to Find Site Documents

As part of their effort to keep residents informed of and involved in activities at the Dover Gas Light Superfund Site, DNREC and EPA have established an information repository. The information repository, which contains documents relaring to the Site and the Superfund process, is located at:

State Library of Delaware 43 S. du Pont Highway Dover, DE 19901 (302) 739-4748

Hours: 8:00 a.m.—4:30 p.m., Monday—Friday



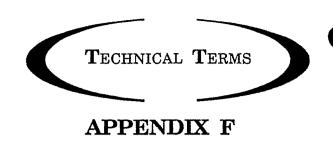
Technical Assistance Grant Program

Because activities at and documents generated by Superfund sites tend to be very detailed and highly technical in nature, Congress authorized EPA to create a programthat would enable citizens to gethelp in interpreting this data. As a result, EPA developed the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program, which makes up to \$50,000 available to a bona-fide citizens' group with demonstrated interest in a particular site so that it can hire its own expert or consultant to interpret EPA's data.

The program requires that the group share its information with the community in general, thereby assuring that everyone with an interest in the site is kept informed. The primary purpose of the grant is to enable citizens to have an expert of their own choosing explain the situation and provide them with a foundation from which they can assume an informed, intelligent role in the Superfund process.

For more information about the TAG program, contact Al Peterson at the address and phone number on the preceding page.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III (3EA21) 841 Chestnut Building Philadelphia, PA 19107



Administrative Record: A file containing the Remedial Investigation report, Feasibility Study, Risk Assessment and other documents which EPA or the lead agency used to make a decision on a remedial alternative.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or potential release of a hazardous substance that could threaten human health and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably to describe various Superfund activities such as a remedial action, response action or corrective action.

Community Relations: EPA's program to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and establish and maintain communication with concerned citizens in order to assure an accurate and timely response to their concerns.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law (referred to as "Superfund") passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This law grants EPA the authority to investigate and, if necessary, clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites where there is a suspected threat to public health and/or the environment caused by the release or potential release of these substances. The law mandates a special tax on the chemical and petroleum industries; the monies collected under this tax are deposited in a trust fund for use in cleaning up EPA-identified hazardous waste sites. Under the law, EPA can:

- Pay for site cleanup when the parties responsible for site contamination cannot by located or are unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup.
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Feasibility Study: A report that analyzes data collected during the Remedial Investigation and uses this data to identify potential cleanup alternatives for a Superfund site. EPA conducts the Feasibility

APPENDIX F

Study as a part the Remedial Investigation though the Feasibility Study is released after the completion of the Remedial Investigation report.

Ground Water: A supply of water found beneath the earth's surface that is often used as a source of drinking water.

Monitoring Wells: Special wells drilled at specific locations at or near a Superfund site where ground water is sampled at specific depths and studied to determine the ground water flow direction and as well as the nature and extent of contamination.

National Priorities List (NPL): A list of the nation's most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified by EPA for possible long-term remedial response through the Superfund program. A site's inclusion on the NPL is based primarily on a score determined through the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) which takes into account the site's threat or potential threat to human health and the environment and its proximity to residents. A site scoring above 28.5 on the HRS is eligible for placement on the NPL. EPA is required to update the NPL annually.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): Any company or individual (such as owners, operators, transporters, or generators) responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problems at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, EPA requires potentially responsible parties, through administrative and/or legal actions, to clean up these hazardous waste sites.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan): A report that lists and describes various cleanup alternatives presented in the Feasibility Study, including EPA's preferred alternative. Once this document is released, EPA is required to actively seek public comments on all the alternatives outlined in the Plan.

Public Comment Period: A minimum 30-day period following the release of the Proposed Plan during which the public can voice its questions, concerns and opinions about the proposed cleanup alternatives.

APPENDIX F

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document that explains the cleanup alternative(s) EPA chose to remediate a Superfund site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. EPA also considers comments received during the public comment period.

Remedial Action: The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup alternative at a National Priorities List site.

Remedial Design: An engineering phase in the Superfund process in which EPA develops the specifications for implementing the selected remedy.

Remedial Investigation: An in-depth study to gather data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Superfund: The name commonly used to refer to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).